

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8615 號五十六十八第

日三十二月六年一十精光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1885.

一月 號三月八英華

PRICE \$25 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 1, CLARA, German steamer, 674, Tuan, Whampoa 1st August, General—RUSSELL & Co.

August 1, FUSHUN, American steamer, 1,504, Croad, Whampoa 1st August, General—RUSSELL & Co.

August 1, QUANTA, German steamer, 733, Kock, Newchow 24th July, Beans and General—ED. SCHLEICH & Co.

August 1, HUNTINGTON, British steamer, 1,644, Whitburn, Saigon 28th July, Rice—SHEEN & CO.

August 1, SIGNAL, German steamer, 885, C. A. Hundwald, Pakhoi and Hollow 31st July, General—SHEEN & CO.

August 1, HONGKONG, British bark, 325, R. Milne, Bangkok 19th July, Rice—CHIEN-CHIEN.

August 2, GLENROY, British steamer, 1,775, Frank Gandy, Foochow 31st July, Tea—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

August 2, MENTZALE, French steamer, 1,913, C. Benoit, Yochou 23rd July, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

August 2, WAI-YUNG, British steamer, 313, J. C. Whit, Pakhoi and Holley 31st July, General—CHINESE.

August 2, KUTSAN, British steamer, 1,425, Young, from Whampoa—General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

August 2, IOLANI, British steamer, 881, Edwin Allison, Saigon 27th July, Rice—AEN-HOLD, KARBERG & Co.

August 2, WANDERING MINSTREL, British 3-m. s.s., 362, J. A. Koch, SWAOY 26th July, Ballast—JOHN PITMAN.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

1ST AUGUST.

AMATINA, British s.s., for Swatow.

Saffie, British s.s., for Hoitow.

Ela, German s.s., for Haiphong.

Westwood, British s.s., for Shanghai.

Hampshire, British s.s., for Yokohama.

Clara, German s.s., for Tientsin.

Livingstone, German bark, for Quinhon.

Morinethshire, British s.s., for Yokohama.

Wildwood, British ship, for Iloilo.

Garrison, British s.s., for Saigon.

Sofia, Spanish s.s., for Iloilo.

DEPARTURES.

July 31, EAR, British gunboat, for a cruise.

July 31, MINDA, British gunboat, for a cruise.

August 1, MOUNT LEBANON, British s.s., for Saigon.

August 1, WELCOMBE, British s.s., for Foochow.

August 1, ANCHOR, British bark, for Newchow.

August 1, WHAMPOA, British s.s., for Australia, show &c.

August 1, HAMPSHIRE, British s.s., for Yunnan.

August 2, SALTERS, British s.s., for Hoitow.

August 2, AMATISTA, British s.s., for Swatow.

August 2, HATTIE E. TAYLOR, British bark, for Victoria.

August 2, BELLEOPHON, British steamer, for Shanghai.

August 2, HONOUR, British s.s., for Amoy.

August 2, LIVINGSTON, German bark, for Quinhon.

August 2, ST. NICHOLAS, Am. s.s., for Manila.

August 2, GALVESTON, British s.s., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

The French steamer *Menzel* reports met.

M. M. str. *Tenise* entering Oosina Channel July 27th at 10 p.m.

The British steamer *Jolani* reports left Saigon on the 23rd July, and had moderate S.W. winds and fine weather throughout.

The German steamer *Quarta* reports on the 31st July sighted the British 3-m. s.s. *Wandering Minstrel* about 8 miles outside Ningap at anchor; was a steam launch.

The British 3-m. schooner *Wandering Minstrel* reports left Swatow on the 26th July, and had light Easterly winds and fine weather. During the voyage light variable wind with equally weather.

The British steamer *Glenroy* reports left Sharp Peak on the 31st July, at 11.45 a.m. and had light monsoon and fine, clear weather with smooth sea to Lamma; from thence to port fresh monsoon and thick rainy weather. Passed a P. & O. steamer bound North, of Chapel Island.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(For last Month's Advice.)

ANCHOR (s.) ... Shanghai ... June 20

John C. Moore ... Hongkong ... June 20

Pax ... Hongkong ... June 20

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Nepacat (s.) ... London ... April 18

Lander (s.) ... London ... April 24

Issue Reed (s.) ... Cardiff ... April 28

Monarch (s.) ... New York ... May 1

Pax (s.) ... Hamburg ... May 3

Haiphong (s.) ... Antwerp ... May 13

River Indus (s.) ... Penang ... May 14

Palmyra (s.) ... Cardiff ... May 14

Elise (s.) ... Liverpool ... May 25

Graciosa (s.) ... Cardiff ... May 29

Marabout (s.) ... Cardiff ... May 30

Strathairn (s.) ... Cardiff ... May 31

Johnanna (s.) ... Hamburg ... June 4

Continental (s.) ... New York ... June 6

Arugada (s.) ... Newport ... June 6

South America (s.) ... Cardiff ... June 8

Florence (s.) ... Cardiff ... June 9

Mohawk (s.) ... New York ... June 11

Onyx (s.) ... Cardiff ... June 12

Continental (s.) ... Liverpool ... June 12

Angora (s.) ... Antwerp ... June 19

Lydias (s.) ... Hamburg ... June 21

Undine (s.) ... Liverpool via Cardiff ... June 22

G. F. Sargent (s.) ... Liverpool via Cardiff ... June 24

Compton (s.) ... Antwerp ... June 24

PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. B. WHITE & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HOLIDAY WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 11th August 1885. [563]

THE Undesignated have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSA & Sons, Architects.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, January, 1887. [564]

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN

EXPORT PALE ALE.

SPARKLING AND LIGHT, a most refreshing

SUMMER DRINK.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS,

SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

GOLD MEDALS,

PARIS AND VIENNA.

Sole Importers—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1885. [26]

W. BREWER

has just received

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.

La Favorite Cigarettes.

Entre Nous Cigarettes.

Sport Cigarettes.

Spotsman's Caporal Cigarettes.

Solitaire Cigarettes.

1,000 Cheap Summer Reading including the following very popular Books—

Boots Baby 100th 1,000.

Adrian Vidal (now publishing in Graphic).

Lord Beauchamp's Letters, &c., &c.

Large Photographs of Fashionable Beauties.

A Fine Organ, by Estey.

Quotations of American Novelties.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [26]

KELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

1,000 Numbers of the *Democratic Library*.

Black & White Pictures.

A New Stock of Gold, Silver, Oxide, and Plated Pocket Pens and Pocket Purses.

Stafford's Map of China.

Billiards simplified—or how to make breaks with 60 diagrams of the actual play of Cook.

Knott, Mitchell and Peal—50 Cent.

Cassell's British Battles, handsomely Illustrated.

Horizon's Standard History of the World.

1885, 1st Edition. New Ed. 1885.

2—Same less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$250 in any one year.

3—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may make a deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the middle of January and the middle of July.

6—Correspondence to the business of the Bank will be forwarded to the business of the Bank by the Post Office in Hongkong and China.

7—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

8—Folios will be issued immediately on Acceptance of Risks by the Board of Directors in Shanghai.

9—The STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

ACUMULATED FUNDS 31st DEC., 1884. \$6,403,527

ANNUAL REVENUE ... Do. \$33,984

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. \$20,467,582

The Undesignated having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to receive proposals for LIFE INSURANCE.

Folios will be issued immediately on Acceptance of Risks by the Board of Directors in Shanghai.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 28th February, 1885. [8]

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

EXTRACT.

A CRY FROM AN ENGLISH HEART.—
My country, my beloved native land!
How I yearn to loiter again thy distant strand!
To breathe, nectane, Frodon's hailing air,
To ram once more through English meadows fair;
While English accents fill my ear,
I dream of Raleigh, Drake, and great Shakespeare,
And seek the stately clumps of pale princesses,
Or the velvet moss where the violet grows;
And mark thy homesteads and thy fertile fields,
Say "There joys alone England yields!"
Such gifts thou'rt given to Heaven's bounteous land,
My country, my beloved native land!
But now the blessed times of peace are past,
The fatal, foisted hour struck at last,
When thou must lay thy armor for the fight,
With stern resolve to shield the sacred right.
The Cossack wolves are peering round thy fold—
Those very numbers make them overbold—
Perchance they hear me, how echoing alleys speak:
They're the lion now is old and weak.
And much besides, which they would not of yore
Have dared to fling against thy man-and-warred shore.
They know no longer Pitt and Nelson dead,
But Pitt's and Nelson's spirit is not dead;
They still burn in every English breast;
And eager hearts still bound thy beth.
When the proud bairn's a man and drags along rattles
From far and near still all the sons to bairns.
O my country, my beloved native land!

Wx. L. C.

SUNSHINE IN AFRICA.

H. S. Stanley, the African explorer, says African sunshine appears with all its great heat, to be a kind of superior moonlight, judging from its effects on scenery. "Once twice in this book I write of 'solenn looking' hills. I can only attribute this apparent solemnity to the peculiar sunshines. It deepens the shadows and darkens the dark-green foliage of the forest, while it imparts a wan appearance, or a cold reflection of light to naked slopes and woodless hill-tops. Its effect is a chill austerity—an indescribable solemnity, a repelling unsociability. Your sympathies are not warmed by it, silence has set its seal upon it; before it you become speechless. Gaze you up to the sun, admiring it as you may, worship it if you will, but your love is not needed. Speak not of grace or of loneliness in connection with it. Serene it may be, but it is a passionless serenity. It is to be contemplated, but not to be spoken to, for your regard is fixed upon a voiceless, phynlike immobility, belonging more to an unsubstantial dreamland than to a real earth."

GROWTH OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

An article of great interest, though crowded with statistics, appears in *La Nature* upon the much-discussed subject of the growth of population in France and Germany. The general results of this careful investigation may be reproduced without repeating the masses of figures by which they are worked out. In 1820 the population of France was 30,471,375, and that of Germany was 26,291,606. In 1830, the population of France was 37,621,186, and that of Germany was 45,834,061. It should be explained that the area covered by the calculations at both these periods was the same—all the States now counted in the German Empire being included, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine, which is reckoned at both dates as belonging to France. Germany now occupies the second place in Europe in point of population. Russia comes first with 82 millions of inhabitants, and Germany second with 45 millions. These figures are only surpassed, out of Europe, by the United States with 55 millions, by China with 330 millions, and by British India with 243 millions. On an average each marriage in Germany produces five children, which is about the same ratio as in England, but in France each marriage produces only three children. In Germany each year there is one birth for every 25 inhabitants, and in France one for every 37, and in the year 1830 the births in Germany were nearly double those in France. The writer of this paper contents himself with giving the figures, and indulges only in one reflection upon them—namely, that the facts constitute for France a matter for serious consideration and a grave peril. This relative decrease of population, however, is no new phenomenon. In the reign of Louis XIV. France had two-fifths of the population possessed by the three great European Powers—France, England, and Germany. But even in 1789 France had fallen proportionately to the rank, and Russia and the United States had come upon the scene with large and rapidly increasing populations. The result is that the position of France, as compared with all the other civilised nations, has become relatively still more insignificant.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE ROYAL COURT IN ROME.

The King and Queen of Italy are the most Republicans of all the monarchs of Europe in their manners and habits of life, and yet, when it comes to a presentation, these are, of course, the inevitable and certain law of etiquette to be observed. The name of the person to be presented is sent in to the Quirinal several weeks before it is to be acted upon, and there is a searching examination made into his or her antecedents.

Only those persons come in who are entitled to the privilege at the court of King Umberto. A lady who has this privilege is informed that she must be dressed in light colours, full dress, and that she must be at the palace during 10:30.

On arriving at the Quirinal the lady to be presented finds herself in a brilliantly illuminated courtyard with a broad stair before her on which are laid carpeted steps. The royal bivouac is scarlet, and the innumerable servitors seem to blossom like so many cardinal flowers. She ascends about sixty stairs before she reaches the grand hall of entrance to the Queen's house. Here a servant takes her cloak, and she goes on until she meets the Prince Viceroy, one of the royal Chamberlains, who is in a blue coat with brass braidings, with orders at his belt, and who calls her name, which he compares with a paper he holds in his hand. He then conducts her to a vast saloon, where he presents her to the Marchioness di Villamassina, who receives her kindly and asks her to stand with her compatriots, and indicates a place.

The grand room of the Quirinal where the presentation takes place is hung with priceless tapestries, and these are set in frames of gold. The carpet is of scarlet velvet, and the sofas pale-blue brocade. The presents are allowed to sit until the Queen enters, and to look around at the royal magnificence. The chandeliers of Salvati glass are very beautiful.

Two or three ladies-in-waiting, covered with diamonds, stand like statues during the time which elapses before the Queen enters, and it is only by seeing them come in low that the presents know that the Queen is before them—a short figure, exquisitely graceful, with an abundance of fair hair, a very American face, a smile of great frequency and rare sweetness, and a most graceful motion of the hand, as if Margaret of Savoy would get rid of her greatness if she could. All rise and courtly bow, and the writer who, as above, describes the end of day, thus speaks of its beginning:—

"After waiting on some great man, or if he happened to be a great man himself, after being waited upon, he took his leave, and so said to every one,

"It is not often that the proceedings of the law Courts in India can be looked upon by the general public as either interesting or amusing reading, but the following judgment of an English-speaking native Magistrate is so marked an exception to the rule, that we make an apology for publishing it in *extenso*. The Roman broke his fast by nibbling a biscuit, and this was not until he had taken the air, and generally speaking, bathed. The midday meal, prandium, is construed by moderns to stand for dinner, but it was not more like our dinner than *jentaculum* was like our breakfast. As with us, however, sometimes the two meals were thrown into one; and then your Roman would get with his biscuit of dry bread, a date, an olive or two, a fig or a few raisins—quite different all this from his buttered toast or muffins, ham and eggs, an appetizing grill, tea and coffee, or the choice between these and a bottle of light wine. The Roman's prandium did nearly come up to the Anglo-Indian's title, though there is more affinity in this respect than can be traced between the meal at midday and a heavy British luncheon. The prandium was eaten standing," a doubtful practice for any but the most robust digestions, questionable even with these, as likely to accelerate early degeneration of the organs.—*London Society.*

SOCIETY AND CANDLES.

It is a curious fact that candles denote both a low and a high state of society. There was a time in England when lamps were entirely out of use in the houses of the wealthy and candles were burned as luxuries, and at the present time no British nobleman invites his guests to table where the illumination is by anything less expensive than wax candles, and the Queen has never given a drawing-room where either lamp-light or gas-light was used, only wax candles must shine. On the altars of churches none but lights made from vegetable wax and vegetable oil are used. The reason given for their use at drawing-rooms and large entertainments is that the light is more becoming to the ladies, but in the cottage, where complexion has no value, the candle is given as more economical than the lamp; so extremes meet.

A PRECIOUS HERB.

Patchouli, an herb that grows in India and China, affords an essence which is at present very fashionable. There is a little history attached to this odour. Not long since it was the custom of shawl purchasers to distinguish real Indian shawls from the very clever French imitations by the delicate odour they emitted. This odour the French could not imitate. They however, set their wives to work to find out the secret, and succeeded in importing the patchouli-plant, for the purpose of giving the characteristic perfume, which enabled them once more to palm off the fictitious for the real shawl. This fact speedily leaked out, and no dealer now trusts to his nose to settle the question between a real Indian shawl and its French imitation. The plant once in Europe, however, it speedily became a favourite. It is only necessary to add that the above is not a translation, but a true transcript of the original judgment.—*Civil and Military Gazette*, June 29.

A CONGRESSIONAL JOKE.

Dr. Burn of Dakota was certainly the greatest wag in the House of Representatives in his time. He was a conservative Republican, and supported the President and his policy. A close neighbour of his on the floor was Mr. Williams of Pittsburgh. Mr. Williams was in the habit of talking to Burney of conservatives as dead-and-alive sort of men, and of the radicals as "the real wide-awake, snapping-turtle party." The doctor one day brought him of a joke, but only hinted just then to Mr. Williams that he'd better look out or that snapping-turtle party would play the deuce with him. Next morning, while passing through the market, he saw a lot of turtles exposed for sale, among them a pugnacious snapper that seemed to be offering a great deal of amusement to a crowd of bystanders. His size was about that of the crown of a man's hat, but his grit was immense, and he jumped at everything that came in his way, whether a crowbar or a corset. Burney immediately became his purchaser, and seized him by the tail put him in a basket and carried him to the Capitol. It was not yet 11 o'clock, and the hall was nearly empty, so he was enabled to carry out his project unobserved. He went directly to Williams' desk, found it unlocked, by good fortune, quietly lifted the lid and transferred the snapper from the basket, to rumble and tumble among the foolscap and public documents, then closed the desk and allowed them to her. He ran his fingers through them.

"Select one," he said. "It will make the case bright as well as green." She spoke of their value and objected on that account. He still insisted that she should take one, so finally she selected an elegant cat-eye gem, which she bore away as a souvenir of the Plymouth Church parlor.

Muzzling THE BEE.

An American of the name of Tompkins has, it seems, solved the problem how to render bees, wasps, and hornets harmless by depriving them of their sting. To do this he has brought to public notice an ingenious invention of his own called the bee muzzle. It consists, we read, of a minute particle of cork, which is placed in contact with the extremity of the insect, and into which the bee is induced to thrust its sting. A drop of resin is then placed on the cork, the result being that cork and sting are firmly attached together. This operation is described by the inventor of this novel kind of muzzle to be quite painless to the bee, although, of course, it discovers the sting cannot be withdrawn. But, one is assured, it quickly grows used to the slight inconvenience, and, provided the muzzle be adjusted with care, it in no way interfere with the flight of the bee, it advantage being that the beesafe playmates for children, and as harmless as flies or butterflies. The inventor of the muzzle who resides in New York, has in his garden seven hives, containing a matter of fifteen hundred bees, exclusive of the queen. Formerly the neighbours were exposed to the danger of being stung, and complaints were continually lodged against Mr. Tompkins. Since he has applied his invention to all his insects, excepting of course the drones, the danger has disappeared, and the bees are no longer a nuisance to neighbours.

CURING RHEUMATISM WITH CELEBRY.

A German correspondent of an English paper writes as follows: "I have a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and was baled in two days time by a soap made of the stalks and root of celery; therefore I desire to make this simple remedy known through the columns of your valuable paper, for the benefit of all sufferers from gout or rheumatism of any form. I was induced to try it by seeing the following: notice: Numerous cures of rheumatism by the use of celery have recently been announced in English papers. Now, discoveries—or what claim to be discoveries—of the value of various plants are continually being made. One of the latest is that celery is a cure for rheumatism; indeed, it is asserted, the disease is impossible if the vegetables be cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drunk by the patient. Serve warm with pieces of toasted bread and the painful will soon yield." Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment, with uniform success. At least two-thirds of the cases named as rheumatic results, indeed, are attributed to rheumatism, and it is a great relief for the value of daylight, artificial light was little resorted to, and, indeed, although the late dinner was the main evil of the day, the hour at which it was taken was of far earlier than cur's, and consequently may be, to be assumed the lateness of the meal of the day. As least two-thirds of the cases named as rheumatic results, indeed, are attributed to rheumatism, and it is a great relief for the value of daylight, artificial light was little resorted to, and, indeed, although the late dinner was the main evil of the day, the hour at which it was taken was of far earlier than cur's, and consequently may be, to be assumed the lateness of the meal of the day. 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